



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Iloilo—Prevailing diseases—Quarantine transactions.

[Inclosure.]

ILOILO, P. I., September 30, 1905.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands, Manila,
P. I.

SIR: During the month of September no case of quarantinable disease has been reported in this city. Smallpox is reported at several points in the northern part of the province.

The U. S. C. T. *Elcano* arrived from Manila with a passenger ill with symptoms highly suspicious of cholera. The vessel was disinfected and released under proper restrictions; the case and contacts were removed from the vessel and quarantined for observation.

A vessel arrived from Sagay, Negros, reporting a death at sea from malaria. Another vessel from the same port had a death on board while in Sagay. The cause of death was given as beriberi.

An epidemic having diarrhea and vomiting for prominent symptoms, and attended by some mortality, is reported in the interior of Negros. The president of the provincial board of health states that it is probably malarial fever.

The following is a tabulated report of transactions here for the month:

Vessels inspected:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| From foreign ports | 3 |
| From United States ports | 0 |
| From island ports | 86 |

Personnel inspected:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Crew | 2,154 |
| Cabin passengers | 176 |
| Steerage passengers | 727 |

Bills of health issued to vessels for—

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Foreign ports | 4 |
| United States ports | 0 |
| Island ports | 2 |

Cases of quarantinable disease arriving at quarantine

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases of quarantinable disease arriving at quarantine | 1 |
| Vessels disinfected for disease | 2 |
| Vessels held in quarantine for observation | 2 |

Persons bathed and effects disinfected

| | |
|--|-----|
| Persons bathed and effects disinfected | 108 |
| Contacts held for observation | 107 |
| Vessels fumigated to destroy vermin | 2 |

Vaccinations

| | |
|---|-----|
| Vaccinations | 151 |
| Vessels remaining from August | 0 |
| Vessels remaining in quarantine at end of September | 0 |

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. MCCOY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.*Quarantine notice regarding vessels from Manila for ports of Luzon.*

[Inclosure.]

MANILA, P. I., October 4, 1905.

To the owners and agents of vessels, Manila, P. I.

SIRS: Hereafter all vessels leaving Manila for ports of Luzon and not proceeding farther north than San Fernando, Union, nor farther south than Lucena, Tayabas, will not be required to undergo quarantine at Mariveles.